

LA FOLLETTE MEN WILL HELP WILSON

Crane and Van Hise to Confer With Him To-Day.

THEIR ALLEGIANCE HAILED WITH JOY

Support of Democratic Candidate Regarded as Index to Feeling of Former Followers of Republican Progressive Senator From Wisconsin.

Seagriff, N. J., July 12.—Charles H. Crane, of Chicago, who contributed heavily to Senator La Follette's campaign fund, and Charles Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, Senator La Follette's ardent supporter prior to the Chicago convention, will take luncheon to-morrow with Governor Wilson here a short time before the expected arrival of Speaker Champ Clark. News of their coming was made public by Governor Wilson to-night. Close friends of the Governor said during the afternoon that Mr. Crane had transferred his preference from the Wisconsin Senator to the Governor and would be willing to do all he can to bring about the success of the Democratic ticket. The telegram announcing Mr. Crane's acceptance of the Governor's invitation to luncheon followed on the heels of this statement. As one of the original contributors to the La Follette campaign fund, Mr. Crane helped make possible the Senator's fight for the Republican nomination. His indicated refusal of Governor Wilson's case is hailed by the Governor's advisers as an index to the sentiment which prevails among La Follette's former followers.

Many Meet Speaker Clark.

President Van Hise has been for years a warm supporter of Senator La Follette, but he held no public office. It is not unlikely that Messrs. Crane and Van Hise will meet Speaker Clark here to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Clark is expected shortly after 1 o'clock. The Governor will sit down to luncheon with his guests at 1 o'clock and a conference is scheduled to follow. Upon the duration of this conference will depend the prospects of a meeting between Mr. Clark and the other visitors.

I do not know whether they will meet or not," Governor Wilson said to-night when asked if such would be the case. "Nor would the Governor announce the reason for their coming. Mr. Clark, the Governor said, might discuss legislation now before the House. He did not know if Mr. Clark brought the topic up of his own initiative it would be discussed, he said.

Governor Wilson continued late in the afternoon with Robert S. Hudson, William F. McCombs, Joseph Daniels, North Carolina's national committeeman, and E. A. Groscup, Democratic State chairman of New Jersey, upon the message which he will send to the national committee at Chicago Monday. When the conference ended, Governor Wilson said there had not been time to consider all the points involved in the message, and that it might be modified at a further meeting to-morrow.

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"I think New York would be a good place for the headquarters," he said. "Of course, we should want to have an office in Chicago and another in the west."

Joseph Daniels had a long talk with the Governor at the conclusion of which he issued a statement saying:

"There is not a better inside the ranks in any State in the nation. Emphasis was given this situation today with the announcement in the morning papers to the effect that former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, had journeyed to Oyster Bay and pledged allegiance to the Bull Moose. Senator Pettigrew, who is best known as a populist and Republican and who is everything but a Democrat, made a vain effort to break into the Baltimore convention. The national Democracy refused to have any part of him, and after being denied a seat as a delegate, he has cast his lot with the Bull Moose. The Democracy is to be congratulated. Never has the party been so united, and the ex-populist from South Dakota has rendered it a real service by giving emphasis

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DEGRIES ANY TALK OF SECTIONALISM

Roosevelt Doesn't Care a Rap Where Man Was Born.

HIS PARTY FOR ALL SECTIONS

Third-Termers Quick to Smooth Over Possible Ill-Feeling Caused by Speech of Major-General Sickles, Who Denounced Wilson as of Southern Birth.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—A protest against any hint of sectionalism in the new progressive party was made to-day by Colonel Roosevelt, who said that he did not "care a rap" where a man was born or whether his father wore the blue or the gray, so long as he was the right type.

Colonel Roosevelt was told of a speech made yesterday by Major-General Daniel M. Sickles at the New York meeting for the organization of a new party in this city. General Sickles was quoted as saying: "Wilson was born in the South, and he is a Southern man."

Colonel Roosevelt said he could not discuss the speech, but that it was the desire of the founders of the new party to make the movement one which would truly represent all sections of the country.

"The call for the progressive convention," he continued, "stated that this was to be a nationwide, non-sectional movement, free from any of the sectional or other jealousies and bitter feelings of the past. My speech at the Orchestra Hall meeting in Chicago, in which I stated that I would accept the progressive nomination if I were asked to do so, also stated that we were all of the same blood."

He's Just a Georgian.
"I am myself by blood half a Georgian. The brothers of my own mother served in the Confederate navy just as the mistake of my father served in the Union army."

"We may have more prominent in this movement than Judge Ben Lindsey, both in the South, whose father served in the Confederate navy, and in the North, whose father served in the Union army."

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CANAL QUESTION CAUSES DIVISION

Senate Not United on Proper Course to Pursue.

SOME BELIEVE ENGLAND RIGHT

Root Holds That to Grant Free Passage to American Ships Would Be Violation of Treaty—Long Debate in Senate Is in Prospect.

Washington, July 12.—The Senate was officially notified of the British protest against the Panama Canal administration to-night, when Secretary of State Knox, in a letter to Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Senate Inter-Oceanic Canal committee, outlined the objections raised by Great Britain. The letter, paraphrasing the protest by Sir George Buchanan, was generally accepted as evidence of the decision of the British government to have the matter in the hands of Congress, where the legislation in dispute is now pending. Secretary Knox's letter follows:

"I have the honor to bring to the knowledge of your committee the fact that a communication, dated the 8th instant, just received from the British Charge d'Affaires, indicates that the attention of the British government has been called to various proposals from time to time made for the relieving of American shipping from the payment of tolls on vessels passing through the Panama Canal."

The communication states that the government has studied carefully the proposals and the arguments in support of them, and that it has decided to have the matter in the hands of Congress, where the legislation in dispute is now pending. Secretary Knox's letter follows:

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LORIMER'S SWRATH FALLS UPON KERN

Charges Him With "Sliming and Smearing Over Record."

DENIES ALL GUILT OF WRONG DOING

He Offers to Resign and Save Senate Embarrassment of Vote if Indiana Man Can "Make Good"—Case May Be Prolonged Into Next Week.

Washington, July 12.—The Senate failed again to-day to come to a vote on the resolution to declare vacant the seat of William Lorimer, of Indiana, considered for Senator Lorimer, who held the seat for six hours with the continuation of his speech defending his title, induced the senate to recess at 4:30 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A bitter attack upon Senator Kern, of Indiana, which characterized Mr. Lorimer's speech to-day may further prolong the debate that preceded the vote on the Lorimer resolution. He charged Senator Kern with sliming and smearing over the record, and with making charges against him (Lorimer) for which there was no ground of fact or evidence.

In the end Mr. Lorimer issued a direct challenge to Senator Kern to point to "anything in his private, financial, commercial or political life, where Mr. Lorimer had been guilty of any wrongdoing."

He pledged himself to resign, "freely the Senate of the United States, and to leave from the Senate never to return if Senator Kern 'made good'."

The Indiana Senator was absent from the chamber during the Lorimer attack, as were Senators Lee and Kenyon, against whom Mr. Lorimer had also been bitterly attacked. Kern, during his speech, when Senator Kern returned later to the chamber, the impression spread that he would answer Senator Lorimer's charges before the final vote is taken.

While an effort will be made to reach the final vote to-morrow, the injection of further argument by Senator Lorimer or Senator Kern, or by other Senators who are inclined to discuss the case, may prolong it into next week.

Case May Be Prolonged.
Mr. Lorimer's challenge to the majority members of the Lorimer investigation committee to produce the evidence to bear out their alleged "insinuations" as to his connection with bribery in the Illinois Legislature was but one feature of several that made the case of Lorimer a spectacle of the hour. He assailed Kern as the Pharisee who sat before him with a "holier-than-thou" expression upon his face. He characterized him as having been "chasing the ghost" in the Baltimore convention. The evidence upon which the committee was based, he said, was an acknowledged perjury, while he declared that Beckemeyer, Link and Holstow, the other three, had never confessed to being paid anything for voting for Lorimer.

Cites Corley's Testimony.
The attack on Colonel Roosevelt with which Mr. Lorimer opened his speech was based on testimony given by George B. Corley yesterday before a Senate committee regarding the \$50,000 campaign fund raised for the Republican presidential campaign in 1904. Mr. Lorimer referred to Colonel Roosevelt as "the custodian of all the morals of the country, private and public."

"Of course," he explained, "not a cent of that \$50,000 could have been paid to the president of the United States. Surely all of it was the free gift of the common people, for whom this man is the great champion. No malefactor contributed to that fund—only the common people of whom he was the guardian."

The letter from President Taft to Colonel Roosevelt expressing the hope that Lorimer would be ousted, which became public in the pre-convention campaign, was again taken up by Lorimer. He drew attention to President Taft's phrase emphasizing the "necessity of winning." He declared his enemies had tried to defeat him "not by a free and fair fight, but by 'smoking up behind him a thief in the night.'"

"Was ever mortal man ever more completely surrounded by conspiracy and intrigue?" he exclaimed. Lorimer dramatically said: "The President of the United States, William Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, the new president, said: 'The Democratic candidate for the presidency, William Jennings Bryan, and the trust press of the country all were in it—all joined in the conspiracy to poison the minds of the citizenship in order that one man might be destroyed to satisfy the malice of the most known to the history of the country.'"

Mr. Lorimer claimed that the Helm committee of the Illinois Legislature was a subterfuge to bring about a second inquiry by the United States Senate. He contended that the Helm inquiry had not been conducted by Illinois legislators but by "Editor Kohlman, the priestly Kohlman-John J. Healey and the Hearst newspaper."

He declared the hearing had been (Continued on Fifth Page.)

3-SUNDAY OUTING TRAINS-3 To Norfolk and Seaside Via C & O.
Round trip, \$1.50. Leave Richmond 5:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. Noon train Richmond dining car.

Burns Is on His Trail



COLE L. BLEASE.

NAGEL'S NEW RULE IS FAR-REACHING

Bars Against Foreign-Born Children of Naturalized Citizens Swept Away.

OPINIONS VARIED WIDELY PARTY NAME IS UNCHANGED

Washington, July 12.—All bars restricting the admission to the United States of minor foreign-born children of naturalized citizens, whether imbeciles, idiots or other forbidden classes, were swept away to-day by a far-reaching interpretation of the immigration and naturalization laws by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Secretary authorized the entry into the country from Russia of little eleven and a half-year-old Rikow Polayev, who has been held at Ellis Island, N. Y., for several weeks, threatened with deportation on the certificate of surgeons of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service that she is an imbecile. Granting she is an imbecile, the Secretary held that the immigration laws were not applicable to her, because her father, Jacob Polayev, of New Haven, Conn., is a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Nagel interpreted the law to mean that the naturalization of a man conferred American citizenship upon all his minor children as soon as they relinquished their residence abroad. This decision completely overturned the previous policy of the government. The law provides that the father's naturalization must give the minor children of an alien who are living in the United States automatically become citizens of this country as soon as their father is naturalized, but officials have invariably held in the past that all children dwelling outside the United States at the time of their father's naturalization must pass the immigration tests before they can enter and claim citizenship.

The Secretary said the question revolved about the interpretation of the word "reside" in the immigration act, which provides that the citizenship shall become operative when a minor child "chose to reside permanently in the United States."

Residence being largely intended, Mr. Nagel declared that the "constructive residence" of the child as soon as it abandoned its foreign home was the dwelling place of the father. Consequently, when the "little girl" sailed from Russia, she was constructively residing in the United States. The question has never been decided by the courts in connection with the present immigration laws, and there was wide divergence of opinion among officials. Attorney General Wickersham, and practically all of the authorities of the Department of Commerce and Labor, at first disagreed with the Secretary, but he is said to have convinced them of the correctness of his position.

Teachers Adjourn
Next Meeting of Association Will Be Held in Salt Lake.
Chicago, July 12.—The fifth annual convention of the National Education Association closed to-night. The convention, which was held at the Hotel Hamilton, was the largest ever held at this time. The executive committee met at a meeting in the afternoon to ratify the selection of Salt Lake City, Utah, for next year's meeting.

Meetings of departments and a general session to-night, at which Albert E. Winslow, Boston; Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Vienna; and Luther H. Gulick, of the Russell Sage Foundation, were the chief speakers, ended this year's meeting.

CHAFIN IS NAMED FOR PRESIDENCY

Candidate of Four Years Ago Again Will Lead Prohibition Forces.

PROPOSAL OF "PROGRESSIVE" AND "CONSERVATISM" AROUSE STORM OF PROTEST.

Atlantic City, July 12.—The National Prohibition Convention concluded its labors here to-night with the nomination of the party standard bearer of four years ago, Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, for President, and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

In each case the nomination was made by acclamation after a single ballot had indicated the preference of the delegates. Four candidates for President were placed in nomination against Mr. Chafin. They were F. W. Thompson, of California; Finley C. Hendrickson, of Maryland; Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio; and Andrew Jackson Houston, of Texas. Each in turn withdrew his name after the first ballot, Mr. Houston creating enthusiasm by the statement that he would rather receive the lowest vote in the prohibition convention than the highest in either the Democratic or Republican convention. The leading candidates against Mr. Watkins for Vice-President were Mr. Emerson, of California; and George F. Stockwell, of New York. Both of the party candidates were called to the platform and made brief speeches. Mr. Chafin said he regarded the nomination as the greatest political honor bestowed upon any man this year. He thanked the convention for his second nomination and promised not to stand for a third term.

After the nomination of officers the convention was forced to rush its business to a conclusion, as many of the delegates were leaving for their homes. Because of this the proposal to change the name of the party was not taken up for general discussion and action.

A. J. Orem, of Massachusetts, in a brief speech, promised to pledge more money to the campaign fund should the name be changed. "I believe we could make the campaign fund double if we should adopt a new name," said Mr. Orem. "We would be greatly aided in carrying out our banner to success if we should adopt the name 'Pro-Progressive.'"

There were many shouts of protest to this, as well as to the name "Conservative party," suggested by Rev. S. P. Taft, of California.

The convention adjourned after a struggle over a proposed change in the representation in the national committee. A proposal that instead of each State having two representatives on the national committee, the representation be according to the size of the prohibition vote, one member for each 5,000 votes, aroused considerable opposition. The matter was referred to the new national committee for settlement.

NO ELECTORS IN NEVADA
Taft May Not Be Represented on Official Ballot of Republicans.
Carson City, Nev., July 12.—President Taft may be without representation on the official ballot of the Republican party in Nevada at the elections next fall.

By an oversight, which now seems irremediable, the State convention which elected delegates to the Chicago convention neglected to nominate presidential electors, as provided by State law. At a conference of party leaders here the possibility of holding another State convention was discussed.

BURNS CHARGES COLE L. BLEASE WITH GRAFTING

Famous Detective on Trail of South Carolina Governor.

USES DICTOGRAPH TO GET EVIDENCE

Committee Told That Governor Received Money for Pardoning Convict and Was Paid for Blocking Railroad Legislation and Thwarting Dispensary Investigation.

Augusta, Ga., July 12.—Detective William J. Burns was the star witness to-day before the special investigating committee of the South Carolina Legislature, which instituted its probe here to-day into the old State dispensary system. The hearing was primarily called to take the testimony of Thomas H. Felder, the Atlanta attorney, who represented the commission which wound up the dispensary affairs.

Testifying at to-night's session of the hearing, Detective Burns asserted that records which will be introduced by his men would show "whether or not Governor Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, has been grafting as Governor and Senator."

Evidence taken by a dictograph personally by Burns at Greenville was submitted to-day purporting to show that Governor Blease secured \$2,000 for pardoning Rudolph Huber, convicted of harboring stolen goods. Testimony from the same source was to the effect that Governor Blease received \$500 for blocking railroad legislation, \$200 for thwarting the first attempted dispensary investigation, and that the Governor gets his share of the blind tiger "protection" money from Charleston, S. C.

Detective Burns was quoted from the witness stand as declaring that the San Francisco graft cases were infinitely small compared with the conditions which have existed in South Carolina.

Fattened Upon Graft.
Thomas H. Felder, in his testimony earlier in the day, made sensational charges of official graft against Governor Blease. During his testimony he accused Governor Blease and accused him of having "fattened upon graft" and of having been paid both to defeat and not to defeat legislation.

After his testimony, his connection with the dispensary the witness told a startling story of unlimited graft of legislative "syndicates," alleged to have been controlled by Cole L. Blease as Senator, and of pardons said to have been purchased from the Governor, one in Charleston having cost \$2,000.

Colonel Felder also testified in regard to an alleged deal made in Atlanta by H. H. Evans, dispensary commissioner, and his attorney, Cole L. Blease, with a wholesale whiskey house. The deal, Felder testified, was for adding rebates to the cost of whiskey sold the State dispensary, so the rebates could be turned over to the dispensary board of control by the wholesalers.

In conclusion Mr. Felder testified that Governor Blease and Chief Constable Stohr shared in a monthly bribe plan which he termed "blind tigers" in Charleston.

To-night's session of the hearing closed with William J. Burns on the stand. Detective Burns will take the stand to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"LOAN SHARKS" DOOMED
New York Money Lenders to Close Their Shops Overdue to Law.
New York, July 12.—After many years of agitation, the efforts of the Russell Sage Foundation and other New York charitable societies to put the "loan shark" money lenders out of business have apparently been crowned with success. A law passed by the last Legislature has been sustained by the courts, and the money lenders, after a formal meeting to discuss the situation, have agreed to close out all their loans at the legal rate of interest and shut up shop.

The closing of the money lenders' meeting was the business was dead and that it would be wiser for the men, if they did not want to be forever in the toils of the law, to give up. Desperate efforts were made by the fifty-four different companies represented to collect their outstanding loans at the old rate before succession, however, that the efforts at collection were quickly suspended.

The only defensive move made by the loan men was the appointment of a meeting to consider the question of the Russell Sage Foundation and assure them that they would favor any bill to be introduced into the next Legislature fixing a fair rate of interest.

TROOPS READY FOR BATTLE
"Reds" and "Browns" To-Day Will Struggle for Victory.
Anniston, Ala., July 12.—All the regiments attending the national maneuvers at Camp Pettus will participate to-morrow in a sham battle at Ten-Mile Creek, about six miles from Anniston. To-night the camp site is practically deserted, and the troops are sleeping in battle gear near the scene of to-morrow's struggle.

The regiments are divided into two armies. Brigadier General Mainwaring of Tennessee is in command of the "Reds," while the "Browns" will be led by Colonel J. N. Craig, of South Carolina. Federal services were conducted today over the bodies of Charles Kirby and Herbert Rape, the militiamen killed by lightning yesterday.